

HEROIC CLOSE HIS CASE; THAW TO TELL HIS STORY OF STAND

Anxious to Counteract the Effect of His Confession of Slaying of White Told in Court by People's Expert.

(Continued from First Page.)

up and that he ought to be released. I questioned him further on this occasion regarding the killing of White. He said:

The Killing of White.

"On that night I met Truxton Beale and Thomas McCall and we had some champagne. My wife joined us and we had dinner at Martin's. While we were there Stanford Thaw came in. My wife trembled when she saw him. Then we went to the garden. I left the others and walked around the garden, looking for a toilet room. I met James Clinch Smith and chatted with him. Then I walked up into the gallery to see who was there. There was nothing unusual in this because it is frequently done by European countrymen. I hadn't seen White at that time. But just as we started out I saw White sitting there, glaring at me, and I drew my revolver and shot him three times.

"I asked Thaw," continued Dr. Baker, "what his emotions were at the time of the shooting."

"Thaw looked me in the eye and said: 'I cannot account for my rash act and my lawyers told me not to attempt

Contradicts His Experts in Story to Physician

Dr. Baker's testimony also brought out that Thaw had told him that he had not acted in the insane manner described by the English experts at the second trial, and that he had not been treated in Rome by Dr. Brown, of the British Embassy, or by Dr. Bailey, of Albany, on a New York Central train. The patient in these instances, according to Thaw, was his double, a nephew, who was in the habit of misbehaving himself.

Dr. Baker took the stand as the first witness of the day. Replying to District Attorney Jerome's questions, Dr. Baker, after consulting his notes, said:

"I made my first examination of Thaw on Feb. 2, the day after he was brought from the Tombs to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane. I asked him about his family history and his own early life. He told me about his various illnesses in London and Monte Carlo, but denied that he was ever delirious or that he had had an attack of maniac depressive insanity while abroad. He denied that while at the Devonshire Nursing Home he ever asked that the walls be taken down. He said he had merely asked that a door be cut through a partition so as to throw two rooms into one.

"I asked him what he would do when this partition was being cut through, and he said he would cover his head with a blanket. I asked him if he had ordered twenty tons of ice brought in while he was in the Nursing Home, and he testified by an English physician, Dr. Sidney Russell Wells, at his last trial for murder. He said: 'I ordered some ice because the room was very warm, but I don't know how much ice I ordered. It may have been twenty tons.'

Treated His "Double."

"Until that time they never used ice in the sick rooms in England, but now they do it often.

"I asked him about the verdict of

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The World printed 756 Help Ads. to-day, 447 more than all other New York papers combined.

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GOOD BETWEEN 3 AND 6 P. M.

Cut Out and Present at the Gate.

warned him to be quiet on that subject. He finally relented and told me of White's alleged misdeeds, and said said White deserved death. Then he suddenly said to me: 'Whatever insanity I may have had occurred on the night before I shot White and terminated one-half minute afterward.'

Talked Little of White

"Thaw walked with a giddy, pompous gait at that time, with his chest shoved out. He greeted me with a silly, self-satisfied grin. He told me that he wanted no special privileges, but a moment later he was asking for whiskey three times a day. When I refused he grew sulky and said: 'Well, the newspapers are already saying that favoritism is being shown.'

Next time I saw Thaw was on February 4. He told me that he was born in February, 1871. He showed a good memory for dates, and showed a reasonably full knowledge of current events.

"On Feb. 4 I saw him again. Then for the first time he told me something about the death of White. He said: 'At that fatal night I was on a tall building, and when I am on a tall building I often have an inclination to jump off. When I looked around there was no one who would help me, and I was a seducer and there was the tower where the seduction occurred. Then he stopped talking.

"He told me the same day that he was not crazy and never should have been sent to an asylum. He said he was sorry his lawyers had not started a writ of habeas corpus proceeding as soon as the jury acquitted him. They had told him, he said, that he was only to be detained for thirty days.

"He said he thought Dr. Lamb should sign a public statement stating that he (Lamb) had been wrong in suspecting Thaw of being a lunatic. He also said that the jury acquitted him was not very nutritious. He also said he thought an alleged lunatic would not be acquitted of a crime should be given a separate apartment and not locked up in a ward with a lot of other alleged lunatics.

"I asked him about the testimony given at his last trial by Dr. Wells, of London, and he said that he had respected Wells' testimony as being a sane man's testimony, but was wholly false and greatly exaggerated.

"I asked Dr. Baker, 'There came to the asylum 20 chocolate eclairs which Thaw had ordered. I was supposed to get them, but I did not know they were coming. I went to Thaw about them. He told me that he understood there was to be a dance that night and that he had ordered the eclairs distributed among the attendants. I refused, telling him that the State provided for the attendants, and that it was not customary for patients to make gifts to the employees. At that time he said that the record of Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw's testimony, in which she had said Stanford Thaw had given her all the chocolate eclairs she could eat, when she went to dinner with him.

Thaw Angered.

"On April 12 a piano had appeared at the asylum. Thaw sent for him, he said, and he said: 'I know nothing about the matter and had not been consulted. I sent him away. This piano was sent to me, but I didn't like the way the piano was tuned.'

"On April 13 Thaw asked permission to buy a large number of gospel hymn books for the patients. I refused consent.

"On April 14 he announced that he proposed to devote the evening of the Easter Sunday and distribute milk among the inmates. He said he would supply the milk, but I was not in the least interested in his plan. I refused consent.

"On May 1 I asked him to submit to a physical examination and to allow himself to be examined by me. He refused, he said, on advice of counsel. 'Did you regard his conduct, appearance and language as abnormal?' asked Jerome.

"I responded Dr. Baker, 'If it is your wish to examine him, I will often show a subtle cunning.'

"Is he insane now, he says.

"Do you regard him as insane at this time?" I asked.

"I don't think he has a form of insanity which would make him dangerous to himself and a menace to others."

This ended the examination, and the crowd in the courtroom settled back. Thaw had been told by a man who played no part in that great tragedy and in a community remote from where it occurred.

Thaw had listened to Baker with more seriousness than he had displayed since the proceedings started on yesterday. He had been asked a number of questions by Dr. Baker, and he had answered them. He had been asked a number of questions by Dr. Baker, and he had answered them. He had been asked a number of questions by Dr. Baker, and he had answered them.

Austin Flint, Jr., son of the alienist, who, he said, had sent him a note about two months ago.

"Did Thaw make any effort to induce some of his fellow patients to agree to come here to testify as to his sanity?" He did not answer, but he did not answer the question as to him by hearsay the answer was struck out. Jerome said that Thaw asked four insane murderers to appear as witnesses on his behalf.

Dr. Baker admitted to Mr. Graham that after the insane corpsus was had been served the door leading from the public ward to Thaw's sleeping room had been removed. He said that Thaw had been compelled thereafter to undress for bed in the public ward, and that he had not been permitted to play the piano.

"Is there enough of that?" said the justice after Thaw's answer. The treatment in the way of the rules of the asylum are administered it's a matter of the State's concern, it is not for me to investigate. It doesn't interest me, and I question the good taste of bringing up such a subject. Baker to explain why the door of the bedroom had been removed.

Broke the Rules.

"Twice when Thaw's New York lawyer was with him in his private room he smoked tobacco," said Baker. "I told him smoking was against the rules, but the next time he came he didn't smoke. I told him that if he didn't give me money to get an attendant, which was a violation of rules."

"Is that all?" asked Dr. Baker. "He stood as he started away," Graham asked him this final question.

"In your belief, what form of insanity was he suffering from?"

"Paranoia," said Baker promptly. "Evidently it wasn't exactly the answer Mr. Lamb wanted. He said that Dr. Carlos P. McDonald, the New York alienist, took the stand."

Dr. McDonald said that in his opinion, which he based on his study of Thaw and of the evidence and the documents in the case, he believed Thaw to be a paranoid and a dangerous lunatic.

"The form of disease from which he suffers is not a very serious one, but it is a disease," he added, "and I believe it would be dangerous to give him his liberty."

Wants Through Hearing.

Dr. McDonald had the witness stand down, and he was asked to make an underlying cross-examination by Mr. Graham. He described Thaw's denials of any kind of insanity, and of any kind of abnormal behavior during the two trials for murder.

At 4:15 o'clock the Tombs and the people tested their case.

Dr. McDonald, of New York, was at once called to the witness stand in rebuttal for Thaw. Dr. Shilo, who lives at No. 231 West 57th street, said he had known Thaw since he was a boy, and that he had known him since he was a boy, and that he had known him since he was a boy.

He was taken there by Evelyn Thaw, whom he had been treating since he was a boy, and that he had known him since he was a boy, and that he had known him since he was a boy.

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HOSE BURSTS AS FIREMEN FIGHT STUBBORN BLAZE

Flames in Dye Stuffs House of Read, Halliday & Co. Become Threatening.

CHEMICALS EXPLODE.

Employees Rush to Street and All Escape Without Being Injured.

A dangerous, evil-smelling blaze in the old three-story building at No. 7 Platt street this afternoon threatened for a time to develop into a big fire. Bursting hose hampered the work of the firemen who were first on the scene and stifling fumes from the interior of the structure acted as an effective barrier to those who sought to fight the flames at close range.

The one way the blaze could be subdued was by drawing it from the outside. All the apparatus that two alarms summoned for a downtown fire was concentrated on the building and the weight and volume of water were eventually successful.

Explosion of Chemicals.

The firm of Read, Halliday & Co., dealers in dye stuffs and chemicals, occupied the cellar and three floors of the building. The blaze started in the cellar and spread to the second floor at 2:30 o'clock, and the blaze resulting from the explosions soon spread throughout the structure.

The progress of the fire through pipes and walls and ceilings of dyes and chemicals was spectacular. It looked like a display of fireworks. There were frequent explosions that blew out windows and scattered glass upon the firemen working in the street.

The scene of the blaze is between Pearl and Gold streets, and the Read, Halliday & Co. plant extends back almost to John street. Because of the danger of explosions, the police established fire lines in Pearl, John, Gold and Platt streets.

Ladders were run from the ground level to the roof on both the Platt and John street sides and the firemen directed their hose from precarious footholds. Three firemen at the ground level escaped being thrown off a ladder by a hose which got away from them and twisted about like a great powerful snake.

Water in All Colors.

The water that ran into the neighboring gutters was all the colors of the rainbow. Some of it was impregnated with lime and red as blood. More was purple, some was pink and two cascades of green and yellow poured into a sewer opening in Pearl street. Even the water that ran off the eaves of the roof was dyed.

The location of the fire, on the lower level of Manhattan island and near the East River front, furnished a fine view for the people in all the city, especially from the East River. The blaze was at its height at 3 o'clock, and smoke rolled up and covered the neighborhood.

Four firemen were painfully but not seriously hurt in fighting the blaze. They were J. J. Smith, of No. 2, Engine, who was caught in a back draught, blistered by the fire and almost drowned, Patrick Sullivan, of No. 1 Truck, who was caught in a back draught, and two other firemen, who were caught in a back draught, blistered by the fire and almost drowned.

The latter three were out by broken glass.

Fireman's Skin Dyed.

Stark was a world skin as he started back to the engine house. The skin on his face and neck was dyed purple from a flood of tinted water into which he was thrown by a back draught. He was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for his injuries.

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NOT POKER HIS PUNISHMENT FOR BOY IN HOME

Court Fines Manager of Institution and Will Place Case Before Grand Jury.

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SEVEN KILLED AS ST. LOUIS FLYER HITS FREIGHT

Passengers Among Victims of Crash on M. K. and T. Road in Oklahoma.

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